

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; unsettled to-night; prob-
ably showers to-morrow.
Highest temperature yesterday, 60; lowest, 38.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 15.

RUPTURE WITH BERLIN IN TWO WEEKS FEARED

Washington Expects Break
Unless Germany Yields
in Sussex Case.

DEFINITE PLEDGE.

WILSON'S DEMAND

Only Unequivocal Assur-
ances Will Be Satisfac-
tory to Him.

TWO NEW VIOLATIONS OF PROMISE CHARGED

Note to Be Sent as Soon as
Lansing Has Approved
Text.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—President Wilson is ready to act on the German submarine issue. The American note, which will virtually be an ultimatum, will be despatched just as soon as the finishing touches are put on the document by the Secretary of State. The impression obtains in official quarters that if Germany rejects the demands made by the United States in this instance a rupture in diplomatic relations will follow inevitably.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, is standing firm on the issue and reflecting his government's contention that the proposed indictment of Germany is inspired by the "false evidence" which he charges Great Britain and France have circulated for the purpose of bringing the United States into the war. There is no indication so far that Germany will weaken in reply to the demands of this government.

Two new cases of German submarine attacks jeopardizing American lives were officially reported to the State Department today while Secretary Lansing was busy at work on the note about to be forwarded to Berlin. Both are said to involve violations of pledges made by Germany to the United States.

Two New U-Boat Attacks.

Consul-General Skinner, at London, reported that Lord Lothian, American Consul at Cardiff, had notified him of the rescue of John D. Harrison of Chicago, steward on the Margam Abbey, sunk by a German submarine without warning on April 8, sixty-five miles south of the Lizard. Details are lacking, but it is specifically added that no resistance was offered by the crew. The fact that the ship was sunk without warning seems to preclude the idea that she tried to escape.

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"The German Government quite shares the views of the American Government that all possible care must be taken for the security of the crews of a vessel to be sunk. Consequently the persons found on board a vessel which has been sunk without warning will not be ordered into their lifeboats except when the general command of the vessel is given, and the condition of the sea and the neighborhood of the coast, afford absolute certainty that the boats will reach the nearest port."

The fact that the attack took place 110 miles from shore is in itself regarded by officials here as evidence that the German assurances were not kept in the case of the Inverlyon.

Friends of the President who have been more or less in his counsels predicted today that the crisis between the two Governments would arise within two weeks. They said that Germany's unequivocal promise that she will refrain from torpedoing merchant ships without warning would satisfy the President. They despair of seeing Germany make this concession on a basis which would be satisfactory to the United States. The concession, they said, would be backed by guarantees against further attacks and the elimination of "misleading" words, they said that Germany would have to give concrete promises that have already been given and actually live up to them, which they said, apparently, has shown no intention of doing, according to the cumulative evidence which has reached the President.

Americans Furnish Evidence.

Secretary Lansing said today that the evidence in the case of the Sussex, the Channel packet damaged by a torpedo which came on the American liner, was not from the American passengers aboard the ship. Sworn statements of officers and men of the crew were not included, he said. It was intimated that there was sufficient sworn

ALBANY BOY, GONE THREE WEEKS, IS FOUND DEAD

Billy Clark, Aged 8, Believed
to Be Victim of an In-
sane Man.

LURED FROM FILM SHOW

ALBANY, April 15.—Discovery of the body of Billy Clark, the eight-year-old Albany boy who mysteriously disappeared three weeks ago, in a swamp about six miles west of Albany to-day has spurred the police to greater activity in their attempt to solve the mystery cloaking his disappearance and murder. Every available officer on the local force is engaged in running down clues that may have even a remote bearing on the manner of his death or the identity of his murderer.

"I am of the opinion that the boy was the victim of an insane person," said Coroner Warren Hastings after the discovery of the body.

The police share this opinion and consequently have undertaken a thorough search of the section where the body was found. Curious enough the spot where it lay is near a section people by squatters, known as the Pine Bush tract. Among them, the police say, there are many persons of feeble mind. Every one of these squatters will be examined before the search for the murderer is begun in other directions. This decision by the police is predicated upon the belief that among the squatters is some one who can throw light upon the crime.

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Found in Remote Spot.
"No stone will be left unturned to run down and find the person who committed the crime," said Chief James Hyatt of the local force.

District Attorney Harold Alexander and Chief Hyatt went to the spot where the body was found immediately after the discovery in order to pick up any clues that might exist before the body was removed.

Hasty examination of the remains disclosed what the police believe to be a fastidious person. The boy's person had been mutilated. The neck was broken and there were marks on the face that he had been beaten before death.

The spot where the corpse lay is remote from any of the cabins occupied by the squatters. The nearest place of residence is 500 yards away, a building occupied by the keeper of the six mile water works. The place is a heavily overgrown brush, near the line of the first railroad operated in this State years ago. The swampy depression in which the body had been hidden was a small bog.

The condition of the body indicated that the boy had been attacked. His head was smashed against a tree, breaking his neck. In all respects the murder is a parallel of the Anna May Shannon case which shocked this section about fifteen years ago and for which one Davis was electrocuted at Dannemora.

The search for Billy Clark began with renewed vigor early today, following the discovery of his outer clothing near the six mile water works yesterday afternoon. A boatman on the canal, the State Agricultural Department found the clothing and brought it to police headquarters, where it was identified by the boy's aunt, Mrs. John J. Shea, with whom he lived.

Searchers Are Doubled.

Chief Hyatt doubled the corps of searchers. Detective John Bain, who had been assigned to the case since the boy disappeared three weeks ago, began a systematic combing of the woods in the vicinity.

He instructed his men to fire two shots if they discovered the boy. Within fifteen minutes after the officers separated, Policeman Thomas Smith noticed what looked like a German submarine without warning on April 8, sixty-five miles south of the Lizard. Details are lacking, but it is specifically added that no resistance was offered by the crew. The fact that the ship was sunk without warning seems to preclude the idea that she tried to escape.

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Billy Clark.

with one hand in his pocket. His clothes were badly torn and there were many bruises on his face. The Coroner, who examined the body immediately after its discovery, announced that decomposition had not as yet set in.

John J. Shea, uncle of the boy, son, was notified of the discovery. Accompanied by the dead child's brother, he went to the scene. When the uncle saw the body he broke down completely. The police led the brother away before viewing the remains. His grief, however, could not be assuaged. As he was led away he cried bitterly. The aunt of the boy now is under a physician's care. News of the discovery and the condition in which the body was found prostrated her.

"It's Bill all right," the uncle sobbed, as he gazed down at the body. "I thought something like this would come of his disappearance."

"My wife had a presentiment that Bill would be found today. When I left the house yesterday morning, I told her I was going to look for him. I said, 'I will never forget it. Everybody has done everything to help find the lad, but it is all over now.'"

Coroner Hastings said that he believed the boy had been dead at least two weeks. This would place the date of the murder within a few days after his disappearance. The cold weather, he explained, accounted for the absence of decomposition.

The spot where the body was found is within a mile of the place where John Wenzel, a younger, informed the police several weeks ago that he had met the boy. He said that he found him bewildered and directed him back toward Albany, waiting on the roadside until the child was lost to sight.

The police were at first inclined to believe that the boy was a victim of prostitution, having lost his way and strayed into the lonely wilderness west of Albany. The condition of the body, however, upset this theory.

Billy Clark disappeared just three weeks ago today while standing in front of a local moving picture theatre with a member of his family. Several companions with whom he had left the house were arrested on the Saturday afternoon, charged with the kidnapping of the "educational" movies, a children's exhibition, missed him in the crowd. The police investigation brought to light that the boy had been taken by a company of young women on the Albany Country Club road.

Shortly after Billy's disappearance the local police signed the "Black Dog" demanding payment of \$5,000 for return of the boy. The note gave no directions as to where the money was to be placed.

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MUTINY HALTS LINER IN BAY; 150 ON BOARD

Crew of the Brazos Demand
Higher Pay Following
Union Call.

U. S. AUTHORITIES MAY ARREST 38

Thirty-eight members of the crew of the New York and Porto Rico liner Brazos mutinied yesterday afternoon a short time after the vessel had left pier at the Atlantic dock, Brooklyn. They demanded an increase in pay ranging from \$5 to \$15 a month and refused to navigate the ship unless their demands were acceded to at once.

The Brazos with more than 150 passengers on board for the cruise in Southern waters and a large consignment of United States mail, was forced to anchor off Greenview, between the Staten Island shore and the Statue of Liberty. Capt. Barstow sent a hurried message to the officials of the line, informing them of what had happened and asking for instructions. The superintendent of the Brooklyn pier went to the ship, but could do nothing more than instruct Capt. Barstow to lie at anchor until this morning and await orders from the owners. The New York police could take no hand in the case, for inasmuch as the strike occurred after the vessel had left port it was beyond their jurisdiction.

The strike was a part of a general campaign ordered a short time ago by the Atlantic division of the International Seamen's Union. Andrew Furuseth, president and head organizer of the organization, issued a call printed in four languages to the crews of all vessels, whether coastwise or transoceanic, to strike yesterday for higher wages and war risk for their crews. The crew of the Brazos, now getting \$40 a month, demand \$55; quartermasters, now \$35, demand \$50; carpenters, now \$45, demand \$55; able-bodied seamen, now \$30, demand \$45; engine room—Oilers, now \$45, demand \$50; water tenders, now \$45, demand \$50; firemen, now \$40, demand \$45; and stokers, now \$35, demand \$45; and stokers, now \$35, demand \$45.

The schedule of wages demanded, and for which the men of the Brazos struck, were as follows: Quartermasters, now \$35, demand \$50; carpenters, now \$45, demand \$55; able-bodied seamen, now \$30, demand \$45; engine room—Oilers, now \$45, demand \$50; water tenders, now \$45, demand \$50; firemen, now \$40, demand \$45; and stokers, now \$35, demand \$45.

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"OLD GUARD" FALS TO GET HUGHES' "YES"

Justice Will Not Be Baited
as a Buffer Against
Roosevelt.

G. O. P. IN CONGRESS BEGIN TO FEAR FORD

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Republican leaders in Congress representing the Old Guard have been trying to get from Justice Hughes some intimation to encourage them in rallying about him as a candidate to combat the rapidly growing Roosevelt sentiment.

Some of the more prominent Republicans in Washington have failed to get this encouragement. The Justice refuses to say anything. These Republicans, discouraged, apparently, by the failure to rally around the Hughes movement until they have some assurance that they will not be disappointed at the last moment by having the Justice decline.

They admit that if they build up a strong Hughes movement to combat Roosevelt and get the Justice to back it, Hughes declines Col. Roosevelt probably would be nominated.

The leaders are considering the names of ex-Senator Root, ex-Senator Burton and Philander C. Knox in an effort to find some one on whom they can centre their support in case Justice Hughes should decide to remove his name from consideration. This situation has been the principal feature of interest in the political situation.

Information that Col. Roosevelt's followers had elected two delegates from the Third Congress district of North Carolina yesterday and named them for Roosevelt was a disquieting feature among the Republicans in the Senate and House who are opposing Roosevelt.

Ex-Senator Marion Butler, who has an office in Washington, returned from North Carolina this morning. He was one of the delegates chosen at the convention yesterday and he predicted that most of the North Carolina delegation would vote for the Colonel at Chicago, and predicted the nomination of Roosevelt.

Senator Sherman of Illinois was somewhat exercised to-day over published reports that the delegates chosen for him in the Illinois primary, the Roosevelt delegates, had elected him.

Another source of worry to the Republicans in Congress was news from Nebraska that Henry Ford might carry off the prize of \$100,000 offered by the President for the first Tuesday over Senator Cummins and Henry D. Estabrook, two opponents.

Senator Cummins and other Nebraska Republicans expressed the belief that Senator Cummins would carry the State, but they admitted there was a strong sentiment for Mr. Ford.

National Ford Movement.

Ford's political status is becoming rather important in the plans of the Republicans. An announcement was made here today that his campaign would soon take on national importance. His name will go on the primary ballot in the Pennsylvania primary, and in other States where there is a big pacifist and labor vote.

Senator Smith of Michigan, who was defeated by Henry Ford in the Michigan primary, has announced that he will be in the line to carry the State. He has been interested in Ford since he first saw him in the campaign for Governor of Michigan.

The only other strike on which there was any trouble in connection with the automobile industry was the strike of the men who have sailed at 3 o'clock yesterday for England with war munitions. Shortly before the sailing time similar demands were made by her crew and after some argument a tentative agreement was made by which the men went back to work and the Mongolia steamed for Gravesend Bay, where her cargo of explosives was waiting.

SEAMEN'S UNION MEN QUIT; ONLY ONE SHIP LEAVES BOSTON.
BOSTON, April 15.—About 500 marine firemen, oilers, coal passers, water tenders and sailors struck last day, practically halting all shipping lines here, only one steamer, the Portland boat, left her wharf tonight.

It is understood that the strike was called simultaneously at the demand of the International Seamen's Union. The American is conducting the strike. The men want wages standardized.

STRIKE TIES UP COAST BOATS.

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WILSON TO LIMIT THE TIME AND ZONE OF VILLA HUNT; PARRAL QUIET---OBREGON

PERSHING IS HEARD FROM
AFTER FIVE DAYS SILENCE

His Message Confirms Report of 42 Dead at Parral—
Sends More Men to Brown—Telegraph Wires Cut
After Communication Reaches Funston.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 15.—A week's silence from Gen. Pershing had passed over it. Gen. Funston was unable to account for the delay of Pershing's confirmation of the Parral fight. It is not understood whether the commander could not have despatched couriers to Chihuahua or Namiagua sooner. The fight took place Wednesday and was given publicity the following day by Consul Fletcher, who received his information from Gen. Gutierrez, Carranza military Governor of the State of Chihuahua. Pershing said nothing of Villa, and this is considered significant as indicating that Pershing is more concerned in other developments.

Official advices received at the border tonight said that forty-eight Mexicans were killed and between seventy and eighty injured when a detachment of the Tenth Cavalry went into Parral last Wednesday to recover the bodies of two American troopers killed when they were buying supplies.

The American soldiers had a machine gun which they fired into the mob. Carranza soldiers were in the crowd attacking, they said.

The report did not say that any of the Americans were wounded. The position of several thousand Carranza troops under Gen. Gomez was observed by Aviators Dargue and Gorrell on today's flight. Officials stated that Carranza had ordered the troops to move at a moment's notice.

At the same time precautionary measures continued. The troops in camp here remained under arms and were ready to move at a moment's notice.

Important changes were made along the line of communication, strengthening certain strategic points.

BAKER GETS THE NEWS.

Gen. Funston Notifies Him of Pershing's Telegram.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Secretary of War Baker announced at 11:20 to-night that he had just received a telegram from Gen. Funston, quoting a telegram from Gen. Pershing to the effect that he (Gen. Pershing) had just received information of an unprovoked attack upon American soldiers who had entered Parral to buy supplies and that two American soldiers and forty Mexicans were killed, but no further details had been reported at the time.

Gen. Pershing also reported to Secretary Baker that he had given full information to Gen. Herrera as to position, direction and general details of the Carranza troops. He has sent by airplane for more particulars.

This is the first official information received from Gen. Pershing concerning the incident at Parral, the War Department having been unable to get in touch with him since April 10.

The status of the expedition into Mexico is now, as it was in the beginning, in a state of uncertainty. The de facto Government of Mexico, Carranza, continues to exist. There has been no change in its purpose. There has been no change in its composition.

Nothing to Have It On.

Upon what information the Secretary based his statement that the cooperation still continues is not known.

When the first news of the Parral incident was received, said Secretary Baker, "I said that I hoped it was exaggerated. I still entertain that hope and still hope that it will be an accidental incident and will lead to no further consequences of any kind."

It is in this spirit apparently that the Administration is proceeding and so confident does it appear of the good faith of the Carranza Government that President Wilson, through Secretary Lansing, has given instructions to the Treasury Department to permit shipment of arms and ammunition to continue going across the border to the Carranza authorities.

Senate in the Dark.

Administration members of the Senate as well as the House are showing signs of being unable to follow the leads of the President and the State Department in the Mexican tangle. Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, has besought Secretary Lansing to take leading members of the Senate into the confidence and has obtained a promise that this will be done as soon as the Department has the situation under control.

Willing to Halt Chase, but
Within a Reasonable
Period.

HOPES TO AVOID AN
AWKWARD SITUATION

While Awaiting Carranza's
Response, Troops Will
Keep Up Pursuit.

PRESIDENT PERMITS ARMS TO CROSS LINE

1,000,000 Rounds Go Over
at Douglas—Wires to
Base Are Cut.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—President Wilson has instructed Secretary Lansing to notify Carranza that the United States is willing to limit the operation of the American expedition in Mexico, both as to territory and to time.

A formal communication to this effect is being prepared. From an authoritative source it was learned to-night that the President is willing that the Villa chase should be halted where it now is and that if "within a reasonable time" and within the territory where the American forces are now operating the bandit leader is not caught the troops shall be withdrawn.

By these concessions, it is said, the President and his advisers hope to get around the awkward situation threatened by Carranza's suggestion that arrangements should be made for immediate withdrawal of the troops.

In the meantime and pending Carranza's response to these offers the American expedition to all intents and purposes will continue with the task which it set out upon. Secretary of War Baker in reply this afternoon to a question as to whether plans have already been made for a withdrawal dictated the following statement:

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DISSOLUTE HENS LAY BEST.

Drunk Roosters, Too, Are Improvements, Says Scientist.
PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—Dissolute roosters that come home staggering at dawn, with maudlin crows of "bleat-a-do," and hens that soak up other highballs really are better parents than better chickens.

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